

The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 16, 1891.

NUMBER 43

THEY SPEAK.

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS ON THE ROAD QUESTION.

A Demand for Better Roads Comes From the People in Unmistakable Language.

On April 1, the PRESS mailed to fifty citizens of the county the following questions in a circular letter. Below we publish the responses received to date:

Do you believe it practicable, considering the wealth and condition of the county, to improve the public roads?

Do you think the present system of road working is the best and will ever lead to better roads than we now have?

What change in the present system would you suggest, or what plan would you offer, that, in your judgement, would improve the roads.

Knowing that you are interested in the prosperity of the county, and believing that the publication of your views would help to bring about a much needed improvement, I hope that you will take time to answer these questions. An early reply will be appreciated.

In reply to your circular letter of March 30, I submit the following answers and suggestions:

1. To your first question, I do think it practicable to improve the public roads. It is not practicable, I think, to make as good roads as are found in more level countries, where the wealth is greater to the road mileage.

2. I do not think the present system is best, but it may lead to better roads than we now have.

It is my opinion that sufficient labor is bestowed on the roads in Crittenden county to make them good; but a great part of the work is misdirected. The incompetency or indisposition of the surveyors, causes work to be put on the roads that do them little or no good, whereas, were the same labor properly directed, and the proper implements used the result would be good roads. How long would it take one of our farmers to summons his neighbors and with them and such implements as they may find, about his premises, build a mile of railroad? Skill is just as necessary in making our public roads.

I do not mean to say that a public road surveyor must have all the technical knowledge that a railroad engineer has. If he has such knowledge, so much the better, but some engineering knowledge and skill and judgement, and some of the farmers have them and they are sometimes appointed surveyors.

Now the critically, the proper plan of procedure would be to work the roads by taxation and put a skillful engineer at the head of affairs; but a vote taken in this country several years since, demonstrates that taxation is not practicable. The most practical plan then is to put a skillful engineer over those who now do the work. Set a value on each day's labor, say one dollar, make a limit to the number of days a man is liable, and let it be optional whether he pay the dollar a day for the work required of him or do the work. If he pay the engineer may work a substitute.

The law should except no one who has the privilege of voting from road service and shall not require the service of those not voters. No class of people as physicians, teachers or ministers should be exempt from service. It is class legislation that does it, and it begets dissatisfaction among those who do service.

Our convention did well to remove the disqualifying clause from ministers. It was just and right, and now the law should not excuse them or any other class, from road service.

This is an out line of the plan I would suggest, and which I think would result in better roads without increasing cost or labor. Respectfully submitted, R. H. DEAN.

We most assuredly do think it practicable to improve the public roads of our county. We do not think the roads will ever be more than what they are under the present management. We will suggest a poll of not less than \$2 per head and also an advalorum on the \$100 to finish the amount to make good road. This is to be done by electing a precinct supervisor, who is paid a salary. Give bond for his work that the roads shall be graded to a certain standard. Let's have good roads for one and all.

J. W. GEE,
A. J. BENNETT,
S. F. CUDER,
T. A. MORGAN,
GEO. H. CRIDER,

I think it entirely practicable and feasible to improve the public roads of the county, and believe their is no enterprise so much needed or would tend to increase the commerce and wealth of the county and convenience of the public as good county roads.

I don't think the present system of road working is the best and will ever lead to better roads than we now have?

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improvement on the present roads. J. L. Buge.

New Salem, April 7.—I would approve of any plan that would better our roads, and I think taxation would be the plan—an ad valorum tax. I don't believe in making boys and tenants work over half the roads for the benefit of the wealthy class, for the majority of poor men make their property after they are fifty, so I do not like to relieve them and put a poor man, who owns nothing and never will, to work the roads. Have one supervisor, let him give bond, then sublet each precinct, and allow each one the privilege of working out his tax. Pay the supervisor and make him come to time.

J. H. BROUSTER.

Under the present system of working the roads, I think that there can be a great improvement made in the roads if it is managed right. I would suggest this. Let the county court furnish us proper tools to work with and the overseers work the roads in the summer season when they get through with their crops. When I say work them I do not mean to go over the road in a day or two but open the road wider plow its banks down and take a scraper and make the roads higher in the middle and ditch it on each side then when winter set in I think we will have better roads. But as it is we need not expect much better roads. We haven't any tools fit to take on a bad road even if we did have them we do not feel like wearing them out for the public. When the public is able to furnish a few anyhow. I think it is as necessary for some of the county's money to be used in furnishing tools to work the road with as it is for building bridges, for bridges are not much benefit when cannot get to them for mud. So let the county help us some, and then if we do not have better roads put it to us to the extent of the law.

Respectfully,
J. F. Flanary.

The roads cannot be bettered only by paving with limestone and the people are not able to do that.

F M Clement, sr.

I think it very necessary that the roads of the county should be improved.

I do not think the present system is best unless the road laws are more rigidly enforced.

I have always advocated a road tax for I cannot see by what other way that we could improve our roads.

I learned from observation that whenever the roads are worked by taxation brings every man up on an equal in keeping up roads.

I D. Nunn.

I think working roads is like farming and other occupations it must have some system about it if you work by taxation there must be system. We cannot pave all the roads neither can we crosslay them nor plank them, hence this question must turn on the amount of work that is done or the kind of work that is done. Now as deep mud makes bad roads what we want is some system that will prevent mud. We have been working under the present system for a long time and still we have mud and bad mud. Now the question is, is it the fault of the system of road working or is it the want of skill in working the roads. If we hire our road worked and pay for it by taxation there is but one way by which it will be done in the name, and that is by elevating the road and ditching edges, paving or bridging the branches. Under our present system this can be done. If the precincts are too long so as to be burdensome, restrict them and make them reasonable and equal. Then perhaps the overseers would take a pride in working their roads and our roads would be nearer what we need.

W. A. Adams.

The roads certainly ought to be improved and I don't think the way in which the present system is managed will ever lead to the necessary improvement. I am in favor of the property keeping up the roads or helping to do so. It is not right to make the boys pay as much as men worth \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$15,000.

T. C. Campbell.

I have deplored the condition of our public roads, and our road system. Am anxious to see a change made in them some way. The plan that I think would work the most beneficial and perhaps the most satisfactory to all is by taxation.

Let a capitation tax be levied on all male citizens 18 years old, and upward to go sufficient to put the roads in good condition and keep them up. Elect a county supervisor and a supervisor in charge of each district. The road cannot be made good at once, even by this plan, but constant work, care and attention will in time make great

whose duty shall be to let out the contract to the lowest bidder each road precinct, by the voting precincts. Said precincts to be layed off and measured and numbered by three men, appointed by the court for that purpose. Make it the duty of the county supervisor to advertise and let all the roads every six months taking a bond of the contractor, and visit all the roads in the county each month and see that they are being kept in good order, and at the end of each six months pay off all the undertakers by check on the commissioners of the road fund.

G. P. Wilson.

In answer to the first question I say "yes."

In answer to the second question I say: Not unless you can pump intelligence and hustle into the overseers.

There is but one plan practicable and easy, that is ditch the roads on both sides and throw them up in the middle. Muddy places in the road are caused by water oozing in from the higher ground the ditch cuts this water off and we don't have the mud hole.

If the authorities will make the overseers work on that plan our roads will always be good enough.

Very Respectfully,
J. M. Walker.

I do think it practicable, considering the wealth and condition of the county to improve the public roads, but I do not think the present system of road working is the best and will never lead to better roads than we now have.

Ans. I believe it is not the best and believe they are getting worse yearly, they are getting low in the middle and to narrow for two wagons to pass, when the law requires them from 20 to 60 ft wide.

3rd. What change in present system would you suggest?

Ans. I am in favor of working them by taxation; let out work to the lowest bidder either by the center roads or by the mile; let the tax payers have the privilege of working out tax at a reasonable salary and let the contractor give them a receipt for work and let them turn the receipt over to the Sheriff and he give them a tax receipt for work received and the county accept it from the sheriff as money, we would get about 10 hours work a day that way while we get about five under the present system the contractor would be responsible for the road.

Now I would suggest a plan, and the only plan of redemption, according to my judgement, that would improve the public roads, and that is by taxation, as I have had some experience in paying road tax, and experienced a great difference in condition of roads, and have seen the difference in the valuation of land where roads are kept up by taxation. Our time in money, and I much rather pay \$2.50 for the roads to be worked twelve months, than to lose ten or twelve days' work off my farm in the very busiest time of the year to work the roads and besides lose double that amount by having bad roads to travel, and besides, taxation brings every man up on an equal in keeping up roads.

S. S. Woodson.

I would favor an ad valorum, and a poll-tax on road roads. Then have a road supervisor whose duty shall be to see the roads are worked, and the tax fairly and properly expended. Under our present system, we have too many roads for the number of hands. I am too old for a road worker but would willingly pay a tax of from 10 to 25cts at the \$100 to keep our roads in order.

E. H. Taylor.

I would change the system entirely by work by taxation; money is the only power that will give us good roads.

I would have a county supervisor with a fixed salary make him responsible for all the roads and on roads the law when he failed in his duty.

I see no reason in the world why we cannot have good roads the year round. We have plenty of timber, stone and gravel to grade the low places and I know there are hundreds of men and teams that can be had if you will only show them the money this fact has been demonstrated fully in the last two years.

Men by the hundred have taken their teams and toiled from daylight to dark for \$1.50 and they could be worked on the road as cheap as any where if they knew the money was in sight.

Respectfully,
T. E. Griffith.

DEAR PRESS:

In reply to yours of recent date, concerning the road problem, will answer question number one with an emphatic yes.

Considering the exports of the county that are increasing in number and quantities yearly, the many shipping points to which they must be conveyed from the farms, forests and mines, the rapid strides of progress in the improvement of all other routes of commerce, both artificial and natural; to say nothing of our educational and other great advantages; it is very apparent to my mind that our public thoroughfares should be improved.

Let a capitation tax be levied on

all male citizens 18 years old, and upward to go sufficient to put the roads in good condition and keep them up.

W. A. Adams.

The present system is a failure; I think we ought to have a system that will make the persons who use the roads pay their proportionate part in keeping them up. At present, the man who has nothing and the boy who is not even allowed to vote must work as much as the wealthy and prosperous. I think it would be fairer and more like justice to work our roads by an ad valorum tax and a small poll tax, dividing the county into road districts and put a supervisor in charge of each district. The road cannot be made good at once, even by this plan, but constant work, care and attention will in time make great

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ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. R. SUMMERS, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized and requested to announce J. A. RUDY, of Providence, Webster county, a candidate for State Senator, from the 4th District, composed of the counties of Caldwell, Crittenden and Webster, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILOR.

To the voters of Crittenden county.

Havng been appointed by the County Judge as Jailer until the next regular election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Cook I am now a candidate for the office of said election subject to the action of the Republican party.

Since my appointment I have tried to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and if elected promise a continuance of the same earnest effort to do so. Your support will be gratefully appreciated.

Joseph W. Adams,

We are authorized to announce D. M. HALL a candidate for jailer of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Democrat party. He will appreciate your vote and influence.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE BOSTON a candidate for jailer of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Kingaid was acquitted.

Chicago had a \$1,000,000 fire Sunday.

Gov. Fowle, of North Carolina, died suddenly last week.

The total taxable property of Kentucky this year is \$51,000,000.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman is dead. He left in town of \$5,000,000.

The home of the late Jas. K. Polk in Nashville, has been advertised for sale for \$1900.

Sturgis has subscribed all but \$600 or \$800 of the \$7,000 necessary to obtain the Cope Oven enterprise.

Mart Briant was arrested in Webster county last week upon charge of stealing \$65 from parties at Blackford.

People of Pittsburgh are dying rapidly of grippe. There are not hearses and carriages enough to supply funeral demands.

On Thursday 2191 Immigrants landed at Castle Garden. On the same day 4392 immigrants of other nationalities landed.

In the Province of Assam India, 460 British Soldiers were killed by native insurrectionists. The Soldiers were without ammunition.

Wednesday Gen. Echols, vice-President of the N N & M V, A. E. Sabin, Supt. of roadway and buildings, and J. F. Frazier, Secretary, passed over the O V road on a special car, inspecting the road.

Crittenden county Union was in session at this place Friday and Saturday. The Sub-Unions were well represented. Mr. T. C. Campbell was chosen as delegate to the district meeting, which will be held in Paducah on the 4th Thursday.

The second day of May will mark the liveliest convention held in Marion for many a day. The contest for governor is exciting more interest than anything else on the programme. John Young Brown, Wat. Hildreth and Dr. Clardy all have a devoted following.

The cost of the Constitutional Convention is estimated as follows: Perfume, \$105,930; President's salary, \$2,140; three clerks, \$6,420; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, \$3,544; janitors, \$3,008; pages, \$5,194; librarian, \$500; proscenium, \$600; copying, \$800; rents, \$500; clock-room-keeper, \$100; end, indents, \$100.

Senator Edmunds of Vermont, has been interviewed on the political outlook. In reference to the effect the Farmers' Alliance will have upon the situation he says:

"I don't think there is any danger to the Democratic party," the Senator replied, with a faint smile, "for in the next presidential election if the Farmers' Alliance should carry many States, without having a majority of the whole Electoral College the result would be that there would be no election by the people, and the present House of Representatives, having a very large Democratic majority of States as well as members, would elect the Democrat in a constitutional and regular way, although he may have carried the smallest number of States; as to the danger of the Republican party, it is that the Farmers' Alliance may carry, in the next Presidential election, some States that would otherwise vote for the Republican candidate, and thus, in effect, if there should be no election by the people, give the election to the Democratic candidate by the House of Representatives."

The talk now is that Marion people will vote on local option at the August election. The prohibitionists take this step to endeavor to prevent the sale of liquor by the quart by the distillers. If the fight is made the atmosphere will be mighty warm at the election of August.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Begins His Great Swing Around the Circle.

Washington, April 13.—The President started on his great 9,000-mile swing around the circle at midnight to night. He was accompanied by some of his Cabinet officers, several of his relatives and three newspapermen, representing the three press associations. There is scarcely an effort made to conceal the purpose of the journey. Nobody denies that it is a campaign trip. The President, of course, does not say so himself, but those who are near to him admit it and justify it. It is said that the President has already prepared some 25 or 30 of his queer little speeches, which he will "fire off" along the route, according to demand. He will commune with the leaders of his party during the journey, in each State where he makes a stay, and will try and arrange for solid Harrison delegations to the next national convention.

The special car in which he travels will be a sight for the grangers. It costs Benjamin nothing, neither are those who accompany him called upon to "put up." The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishes the cars and will stand the expense of the journey. Of course, the expectation is that the train will be hauled over the railroads necessary for a complete journey as a compliment to the chief magistrate. The train is magnificent in its luxuriance. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company spreads itself it can do something handsome, and this time it has undoubtedly spread itself. Mr. Boyd, the assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will have general charge of the trip, will be the Lord Chamberlain and director-general, so to speak.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR.

General Passenger Agent Hardwick of the Georgia Pacific division of the Richmond and Danville system, in speaking last night of the President's coming trip through the South and the preparations which are being made for his reception, said: "The whole South will show him what hospitality means. When the train reaches the Alabama line Governor Jones will welcome the President to the State. All the towns between Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., will have on holiday dress. At Anniston, which is one of the prettiest of the new cities of the South, the display will be particularly elaborate. The schedule of the trip proposes a few hours' stay in Birmingham, a committee of 50 has been appointed to take charge of the demonstration in the President's honor. There is to be a review of the military by the President, who will be shown the city under the most favorable auspices. The decorations will be profuse. All the other Southern cities fully appreciate the honor of the President's visit, and there will be similar demonstrations at each stopping place of the train.

The Presidential party is as follows: President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. D. M. and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Marshall Ransdell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbet, the President's stenographer and the representatives of the press associations. Private Secretary Hallord will remain in Washington on account of the illness of his wife.

The World's Wheat Crop.

Dispatches from London say:

The Standard to-day publishes a long and careful review of the agricultural outlook, in the course of which it says that the steady rise in wheat revives the hopes of the English farmer; adding that wheat will probably reach the highest price in many years, the principal cause of the rise being the failure of foreign crops. The wheat crops of France and Russia, according to the Standard, are much below the average, and the same paper says the deficiency will be at least 20,000,000 quarters, adding: "It is expected that cold winds and frosts have almost destroyed the French crops. Germany, Holland and Belgium all furnish pessimistic reports. In Roumania there is a decreased wheat acre, and in India, there has been a bad wheat season.

The only exception is Hungary, where there are better prospects; but it is almost certain that the world's wheat consumption will exceed the production computed. Whatever the magnitude of America's crop may be, it will not be sufficient to cover the European deficit, thus compelling an expensive draft upon the reserves for the third year in succession.

The talk now is that Marion people will vote on local option at the August election. The prohibitionists take this step to endeavor to prevent the sale of liquor by the quart by the distillers. If the fight is made the atmosphere will be mighty warm at the election of August.

At the Illinois election results gained in experiments with wheat made it clear that for central Illinois at least the application of commercial fertilizers on this crop is not a rule profitable. The fertilizers containing phosphoric acid generally produce the most effect, and potash least, and good stable manure was equal to any fertilizer. Between one and two bushels per acre is best for seedling. Seed drilled in plowed ground did better than that sown ground or soil prepared with disk harrow. The riper the wheat the larger the yield.

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Judge Nunn on the New Constitution.

Our delegate, Judge Nunn, reached home from Frankfort Sunday, and looks none the worse by his winter's sojourn in Frankfort. He made an efficient, attentive hard working member, and the district certainly has no cause to regret the choosing of him for the work.

"How do you like the new Constitution?" is a question that he meets with a dozen times a day.

"It is a good document, and when the people read and understand it, I believe they will adopt by from 50,000 to 75,000 majority. Of course there are some minor things in it, that I do not like, but take it as a whole, and an essential point, it is, in my judgement, far superior to the old one," is his reply.

"Fleet Bice seems not to be able to overcome the attractions, that draw him to this community, judging from his frequent visits and long continued stays.

J. E. Crider, planted a field of corn last Saturday.

Tobacco plants are booming.

Purchase garden seed fresh and reliable at Jacobs & Nebo.

Mrs. Lou Glenn, of Kuttawa has been visiting her parents Mr. Wilson and wife of Bethlehem for the past three weeks.

Miss Ida and Kate Gueas of Bethlehem were visiting Crittenden last week.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention have tagged at the treasury for a long time and have not bettered matters much.

J. C. Rorer went to Marion Monday.

W. Black Esq., of Bethlehem, was in town Monday.

David B. Wigington, of Dogwood, was in town Monday.

Miss Sadie Webber, of Crittenden, attended Sunday School here Sunday.

Shady Grove.

John Young Brown for Goenor.

A new girl at A. D. Babbs. Thieves are seeking and finding. E. Johnson is quite sick.

Albert McConnell was in town a few days ago closing a trade for some oak timber.

O C Salley has been and returned from Chicago with a new firm for his saw mill to Blackford to saw.

Henry Dunavan is in town offering bargains in sugar.

Corn and hogs are growing scarce and prices are advancing.

The wheat crop is looking well.

R. H. Kemp will soon move his saw mill to Blackford to saw.

Joe H. Land is able to be in town.

W H Patrick the dry goods man of Evansville is in the city.

Cuppy and Lord registered at the Hughes house.

We mentioned last week some of the sayings of the people about winter never breaking, spring not developing and summer never coming. We referred them to the Bible, where it says all the seasons will come, and I think four; giving spedier trials.

Henry Dunavan is in town offering bargains in sugar.

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The Farmers' Alliance at Caney Fork will soon gain the victory if it such a great benefit to the laboring class of people why don't those people take hold of the great work.

Yo correspondents attended the wedding of Chas. Stallion and Miss Mary Clark. May their life be crowned with success.

Ingram Stallions bought up a car load of dogs last week.

R. M. Frazee happened to a very serious accident a few days ago on trying to enter a smoke house. He hung his nose on the door, which upset the door and came very near upsetting the old man himself. Was the blunder?

We are talking a new school house in our town, the district owe one to their children.

Levias.

Mrs. Mary Franklin was the first to plant corn in this section. She planted 12 acres last week.

Log rolling at J. A. Davidson's last Saturday.

A large crowd attended services at Union last Saturday. The pastor preached an excellent sermon.

Sam Coram, of Golconda, Ill., visited Mrs. Pauline Davidson last week.

Rev. E. M. Eaton has accepted the call of Cave Springs church as pastor for the next year.

C. C. Minner has moved to Tolu.

Most of the hogs have died in this section with cholera.

Toucans raising is a thing of the past with the farmers of Caney Fork.

You may be benefited and may be fit others and honor him that cares for us.

A few of this section had the honor of seeing the Hon. Rodger, Q. Mills as he passed through last week on his visit to the graves of his parents at Salem.

Singing at G. B. Taylor's next Saturday night.

Born to the wife of John Casper a bouncing boy and girl the 10th inst.

Jacob & Debe will furnish you with more Standard Granulated sugar for less money than any body in town.

Queensware, Glassware, and Hardware at Jacobs & Debe's cheaper than ever. Call and see them.

Niss, Norrie Butler was in town Monday.

Howerton will sell you straw hats 25 per cent below any price before made.

For ladies' and men's custom made shoes, go to Howerton, he keeps the best grades made.

New goods coming in and going out all the time at Howerton's.

Come to see Sam Howerton and if he will sell you your goods, he will show you a man "what will."

Several young men from town and community went to Bethlehem last Sunday.

Ada Wyatt, (colored) died last Thursday night of consumption.

HERE'S TO YOU, AND WE MEAN IT.

If you appreciate a good bar-
gain, come in and see us,
if you don't, stay out,
and

buy at
another

place as we try

to save money for our cus-

tomers who appreciate our good feelings. We don't sell for glory, we want a profit on everything, but we are no hogs and like to handle money well enough to handle lots and often; so if you need Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats or Notions, try and remember that we always lead not only in prices but in quantity as well quality. We make a specialty of

CLOTHING,
and don't you forget it. Come and See for yourself.

Sam Guhenheim.

LOCAL BREVIETIES

Ladies' hats from \$1.00 up, at E C Moore's.

Domestics from 30 up, at E C Moore's.

Latest spring style of dress goods cheap at E C Moore's.

Give Hays a call when in town. He appreciates even a call.

I have a fine 3 year old horse for sale. E C Moore, Mattoon, Ky.

Finest line of millinery goods in town at Mollie Rochester & Co.

Nicely trimmed hats from 75 cts to \$5.00 at Mrs. Laura Skelton's.

The latest styles in hats, flowers, &c at great bargains, at Mrs. Laura Skelton's.

While in Louisville; E C Moore had a lot of ladies hats trimmed in the latest style.

Another lot of new spring millinery goods just arrived at Mrs. Laura Skelton's.

Go to Walker's photo, tent and get one dozen pictures for \$2.50 or six for \$1.50.

If you want to save money, don't buy a hat until you have priced Mrs. Laura Skelton's goods.

Mr. Walker the photographer, is a graduate from one of the first galleries in Wisconsin. Call and see his samples.

Discussions on the latest styles in hats, flowers, &c at great bargains, at Mrs. Laura Skelton's.

Fresh goods, large variety to select from, cheap, medium, or fine goods, which ever you desire at Mollie Rochester & Co.

I have the newest millinery most desirable best variety and cheapest goods in town.

Miss MOLLIE ROCHESTER & Co.

Ladies when you are in town come and examine our nice line of millinery goods at Mollie Rochester & Co.

Roses, geraniums, heliotropes, calla lilies and other plants for sale next week, by Mrs. R. C. Walker.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all fever and ague remedies. Warranted to cure chills and fever. Sold by Hilliard & Woods.

The Hoosier is king of the corn field and don't you forget it. For sale only by Crider & Crider.

Disc Harrows, Plows, Corn Drills, Clover Seed, Cultivators, Cook Stoves, Plow gear all at rock bottom prices at Crider & Crider.

Tolu, Ky.

Douglas, the photographer, of Evansville, will be in Marion sure April 11th to 13th, being county court day and Saturday before. Mr. Douglas is one of the best photographers in the United States. Gallery up stairs in new bank building.

Cups and saucers 15cts; set goblets 25cts; glass set, 4 pieces, 25cts; soda 6 lbs for 25cts; and will pay 12cts in cash for eggs.

M. Schwab.

There is no house in the State that will sell you as much sugar, coffee and molasses, and nothing but the best quality for as little money. Come and be convinced as usual. M. Schwab.

Burial robes at Schwabs. Buy your Furniture at Schwabs.

Begonias.

For sale, next week, by Mrs. R. H. Dean.

We've Got the Tin,

and the tinner, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in this line promptly. Roofing, guttering and roof pointing given special attention. Good material, good work and low prices guaranteed.

PIERCE & SON.

Tax Books Ready.

The tax book for 1891 are now in my hands and I am ready to receive and for your taxes. I or one of my deputies will always be found in my office ready to wait upon those who are ready to pay.

A. L. CRUCE,

Sherriff Crittenden County.

County Court.

O T and Pomeroy allowed \$5.00 for services as chain carriers.

S B Perkins allowed \$20.65 for repairing and guttering court house.

W J LaRue qualified as administrator of the estate of Leroy Davidson.

L A LaRue qualified as magistrate.

Jones' Recovering.

Geo. W. Jones the Dycusburg constable who was shot by Bennett, is getting well.

Discussions on the Corn.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dycusburg has refused to grant licenses to sell whisky and for the first time in the history of the town it is without a saloon.

I have the Whitley solid steel mower on exhibition at Marion, Ky., and when in town call at the burnt district opposite court house, and examine it.

H. L. Elder, Agent.

Big bargains, for every body wanting hardware, plows, gearing Stoves or anything in our line.

Pierce & Son.

Notice.

On the 4th Saturday in April 1891 there will be a meeting of all the Farmers and Labor organizations of Crittenden and Livingston counties, at Salem, Livingston county, Ky., for the purpose of transacting important business. All the above organizations are requested to send a full delegation. Meeting at 1 o'clock p. m.

W. H. Brown, Chair.

J. H. Moore, Resident Agent, Marion, Ky., writes Fire Tornado, Accident, and Life Insurance. Represents \$12,500,000. 00, issues every form of policy for the least money. Your business will be appreciated. Office in court house yard.

8t.

Prepare your

ground with a

Keystone Disc

Harrow and plant

your corn with a

Campbell Drill

bought from

Pierce & Son.

Crider & Crider.

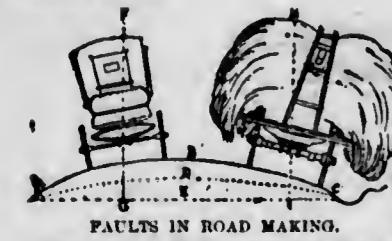
Crider & Crider.</p

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

Common Faults in Road Making Demonstrated by a Telling Illustration—An Unpatented Sawing Machine That Can Be Worked with Ease by One Person

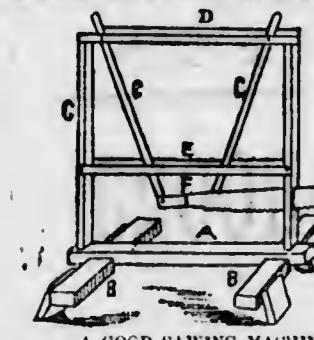
In a recent discussion in one of the Ohio agricultural meetings faults in roadmaking formed a topic for consideration. One of these Ohio Farmers illustrated recently by a cut which we here reproduce. It shows the fault of too much rounded up roadbed, as made in some places where the patent road machine are used.



FAULTS IN ROAD-MAKING.

The line A, B, C represents the surface of a road sixteen feet wide as left by the supervisor. The center is twenty-two inches higher than the edges. The line A, D, C is only seven inches higher than the edges, and is sufficient. This is the form of some of the best gravel pikes in central Ohio. The perpendicular lines E, G and H, I show how vehicles are thrown out of balance by a very round roadbed, and how the weight is thrown on the lower wheels, straining them and cutting deep into the roadbed.

The device shown in the second cut was also originally drawn by Ohio Farmer. This machine enables one person to saw either small or large wood with the ease two can do it without it. There is no patent on it. For the bed A get a 4x4 scantling 5 feet 6 inches long, with cross pieces B, B 2 feet long, with pieces of oak boards 1 foot long nailed on the outside of each end for legs. Notches are made in the upper side of each cross piece. The bed is made of strips of lumber 3 inches wide by 1 inch thick. The two uprights at each end of the bed are 6 feet 6 inches long. Strip D, across the top, is 6 feet 6 inches. The cross pieces E, which are composed of two strips far enough apart that the two swing bars G, G can easily swing between them. The cross piece F is 2 feet long and connects the lower end of the swing bars G, G with bolts, and to it in the center is attached the saw with a bow. The upper end of the bars G, G is swiveling, and the rest of the frame is fastened solid with nuts or bolts. A common sawbuck or any



A GOOD SAWING MACHINE.
other such device can be used to hold the wood to be sawed. Also for holding the stick one can use another old worn out saw, securing one end to any convenient part of the frame, and let it drop into the stick which serves as a dog.

The object of having two swing bars and connecting them at the bottom is to obviate too much rocking of the saw. The upright H is made of two strips, one nailed on each side of the cross piece B, so that the saw can pass between them. The other upright, G, can be made the same or of one piece.

Saints' Bantams.
Bantams are in many cases the exact counterpart of the ordinary domestic breeds, carefully dwarfed and perfected by the art of man. As high authority as Wright says: "These are as 'artificial fowls'" and says: "there is not the slightest reason for supposing that any of the diminutive fowls known as bantams are descended from an original wild stock." Bantams, all bantams as pure as they are popular chiefly because of their beauty.

The Selbrights lead in the list of bantams, being both hardy and handsome. They gained their name from an enthusiastic fancier, Sir John Selbright, who developed this variety. Of the two varieties, the silver and golden Selbright, the last named is generally considered the more difficult to breed. In the gold faced the ground color is a rich golden yellow; in the silver a silvery white. In both cases the ground must be perfectly white, and the comb varied only by the clear black line around the feather, which constitutes the lacing. The comb should be a perfect rose color. The chief difficulty in breeding Selbrights lies in procuring feathers that are distinctly faced. Pure bred bantams are valued as exhibition birds; they can be kept in places too restricted for large fowls, are very ornamental and make capital pets. In a word, they suit the fancier rather than the farmer.

The Honey.
There seems to be a general prejudice against dark honey, but never so much until all of the white honey is discovered. The clear amber probably sells better than either one. Dark honey gathered from buckwheat is inferior in quality, but dark chestnut honey is of superior flavor. But appearances go a long way toward selling an article, and beekeepers should remember that good dark honey will not bring its fair price. In planting for bees it is just as well, then, to plant only such crops that produce the light and amber colored honey of course. Beekeepers may also be sure, but too much of this gives a decidedly dark color to the honey and an inferior quality.—California Fruit Grower.

Farm Notes.
Few materials equal good sound corn for fattening animals, especially in winter.

A quart of kerosene, costing almost nothing, will save many valuable tools from becoming rusty. Simply apply it with a paint brush. It will do no harm to any kind of implement.

Cornicots abound largely in potato, hence every one of them should be carefully saved and used as fuel, the ashes to be scattered in the orchard.

Coffee fodder and other rough foods may be used with advantage, but something better must be given also. It is a variety of food that keeps an animal in health and profit.

Hogs must be kept clean and out of the mud, as many evils are caused by dirt and cold. Keep them clean and warm now when the nights are getting long and cold.

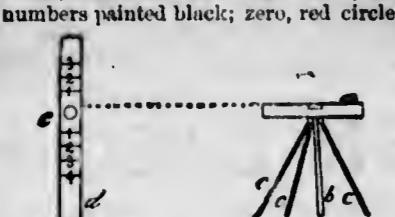
Make it a rule not to overfeed. See that every trough is clean before you feed again.

FARM LEVELS.

He Did Not Call.
The Plan Given by a Georgia Correspondent in Southern Farm for Making One.

I am using a tripod—three legs joined at top on hinges so that the legs can be spread out or drawn up at pleasure. A stick high enough to be of convenient height to suit the person using it is run up through the opening where the three legs are fitted together. He was sure of two things. (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that \$500. He is now sure of one thing that is, that his catarrh is completely gone. So he is out \$500 of course. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of \$500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild; soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic, and healing.

In the cutting showing this tripod instrument A is the center's level; B, right at the top; C, tripod; D, graduated rod; E, zero point on rod. The graduated rod should be painted white; marks above and below zero, red; numbers painted black; zero, red circle.



A HOME MADE LEVEL.

It may be thought that this tripod will be too difficult of construction. If so, then make a level from a straight piece of wood, about one rod, and placing it on a level floor, put a two inch block under one foot, and then fasten the carpenter's level on the cross piece by cutting down on the elevated side deep enough to make the bubble stand in the center. In using this instrument always carry the end under which you placed the block up high, sticking a pin at the foot every time it is brought to a level, as indicated by the instrument.

Some Conclusions About Plowing.
Director J. W. Sanborn, of the Utah experiment station, devotes a bulletin to the description of plow trials, mostly to determine the question of draught. From these are summarized briefly the following conclusions: First, that cutters add to the draught of plows; second, that trucks under the end of the beam lessen draught and add to the uniformity of the furrow and decrease the work of the plowman. Well sharpened, share also ease draught.

It is also shown that we are forced to take hold by adjustments by the plow forming a line at an angle with the plow there was a loss of draught, but no loss of draught was found either when the share was made straight on its base or straight on its land side; on the contrary, a slight gain was recorded. Lengthening the hitch slightly decreased the draught of the plow. A three wheeled eny plow having no pole—the third wheel running in the furrow and allowing of shorter land slides—gave a light draught and good uniformity.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than did eny plows with rider, but not a material difference. The wider the furrow up to the standard cutting width of the plow the less force required to turn a square inch of soil. After passing this width the draught on a clover sward still very slightly continues to decrease. Where the soil retains the essential physical conditions of the surface it was found that greater depth there was an easier draught per square inch of soil turned.

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